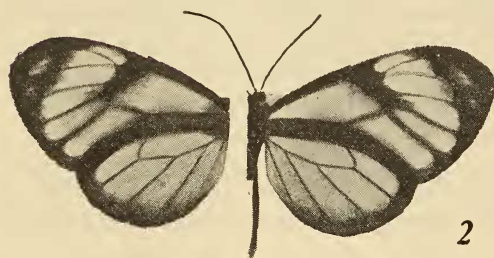


marginal color there is a colorless transparent lunate line traversed by brown veins running from Cu_2 to the wing apex.

Beneath as above, but the borders filled with rusty-tawny; three tiny white admarginal spots in the forewing apex; the hind wing with a series of oval white admarginal spots M_1 to



1



2

FIG. 1.—*Pteronymia schausi*, n. sp.: Type male, from Colombia; collection William Schaus.

FIG. 2.—*Hypoleria meridana*, n. sp. Type female, from Mérida, Venezuela. (Detached wings on left are under sides; wings on right are upper sides.)

2A, paired Cu_2 -2A; costal margin rusty-tawny, the humeral angle yellowed.

Antennae black with orange-brown clubs; thorax black-brown with white scaling; abdomen brown above, yellow beneath.

Type.—Male; Colombia; coll. Wm. Schaus; U.S.N.M. no. 58560.

Paratypes.—5 males, same data; 2 Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 2 U. S. National Museum.

Hypoleria meridana, n. sp.

This is related to *H. vanilia* (Herrich-Schäffer)⁴, and might be taken for an aberrant individual. The postdiscal dark band is placed farther apicad, however, reducing the size of the subapical transparent spots R_s to M_2 and eliminating entirely the one in M_2 - M_3 . The white discal band is stronger; the tawny on the hind wing is reduced to a narrow edging on the proximal side of the border between Cu_1 and 2A. The white band of the forewing crosses R_s , M_1 , and M_2 , whitening these veins proximad and nearly filling the cells between the discocellular band and the postdiscal band, entirely filling M_3 - Cu_1 , although M_3 is narrowly black.

In other respects the colors and markings are exactly as in *H. vanilia*, of which this may be relegated eventually as a subspecies.

Type.—Female; Mérida, Venezuela; U.S.N.M. no. 58561.

⁴ HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, G. A. W. *Corr.-Blatt. Regensburg* 18: 175. 1864. (New Grenada.)

ZOOLOGY.—A new subspecies of tree frog from Pernambuco, Brazil.¹ DORIS M. COCHRAN, U. S. National Museum.

While studying the small hylas of Brazil, I noted differences between examples of *Hyla bipunctata* Spix from the state of Rio de Janeiro and four Pernambuco examples received from Dr. Thomas Barbour likewise identified as *bipunctata*. The Museum of Comparative Zoology kindly lent 16 additional frogs of the original series from Pernambuco. Their characters are stable enough to warrant their description as a new subspecies.

Hyla bipunctata branneri, n. subsp.

Diagnosis.—Closely related to *Hyla bipunctata* Spix, differing from it mainly in the

absence of the purple areolate pattern on the sides of the snout, in the presence of a single silvery-white spot under the eye, in a less pronounced dorsal pattern, and apparently in smaller adult size (21.5 mm for ♀, 18 mm for ♂ in *branneri*, compared to 25 mm for ♀, 25.5 mm for ♂ in typical *bipunctata*).

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 48861, an adult female from Bonito, Pernambuco, Brazil, collected by J. C. Branner for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and donated to the U. S. National Museum in 1912. Paratypes: U.S.N.M. Nos. 48862-4 and M.C.Z. nos. 2827A-P, all with the same data as the type.

Description of the type.—Vomerine teeth in two small, well-separated patches between the choanae; tongue a little more than half as wide

¹ Received May 12, 1948.

as mouth-opening, rounded, notched and slightly free behind; snout short and rounded when viewed from above, truncate in profile, the upper jaw extending only slightly beyond the lower; nostrils superolateral, projecting, their distance from end of snout about one-third that to anterior border of eye, separated from each other by an interval equal to their distance from eye. Canthus rostralis not well defined, merging with the loreal region which is flat. Eye large, prominent, its diameter equal to its distance from end of snout; interorbital diameter about $1\frac{2}{3}$ times the width of upper eyelid, greater than distance between nostrils. Tympanum distinct, about one-third the eye diameter, separated from eye by an interval equal to two-thirds its own diameter. Fingers one-third webbed, fourth considerably longer than second; disk of third finger just covering tympanum; no rudiment of a pollex visible; toes three-fourths webbed, third a little longer than fifth; disk of fourth toe covering tympanum; a distinct, projecting inner metatarsal tubercle, but no outer one; no true tarsal ridges or heel appendages; metacarpal and metatarsal tubercles present. Body somewhat elongate, in the postaxillary region slightly narrower than greatest width of head; when hind leg is adpressed, heel reaches to nostril; when limbs are laid along the sides, knee and elbow

touch; when hind legs are bent at right angles to body, heels considerably overlap. Skin of upperparts nearly smooth, with small pustules on shoulders and back of head; no pronounced ridge encircling upper part of tympanum; skin of throat and chest smooth in the female; in the male the throat is finely plicate because of the large vocal sac which covers the center and sides of the throat; skin of belly coarsely granular, that of posterior femur and anal region less heavily granular. A skin fold across the chest.

Color (in alcohol): Dorsum pinkish vinaceous to fawn color; a light-brown cross bar between the eyes, followed by a pale (-)-shaped mark on the back extending to the sacral region. A metallic white mark below the eye extending to the upper lip border; remainder of upper lip finely punctate with gray dots, but with no alveolar pattern like that found in *bipunctata*; a wide dark canthal line edged narrowly with white above, continuing behind the ear and along the side of the body where it becomes less distinct as it approaches the groin; femur immaculate; upper surface of tibia with faint darker markings.

Variations: The white spot below the eye is very prominent in 18 of the 20 specimens at hand; in the remaining 2 it is somewhat reduced. The heel reaches from between center of eye to tip of snout, most often to nostril. In 3

TABLE 1.—MEASUREMENTS OF 20 SPECIMENS OF *HYLA BIPUNCTATA BRANNERI*, N. SUBSP.

Specimen	Sex	Total length	Head length	Head width	Femur	Tibia	Foot	Hand	% Head length	% Head width	% Femur	% Tibia	% Foot	% Hand	
U.S.N.M. 48861	♀	21.5	6.5	6.5	10.5	11.5	9	5.5	30.2	30.2	48.8	53.4	41.9	25.6	
48862	♀	20	5.5	6	9.5	11	8.5	6	27.5	30.0	47.5	55.0	42.5	30.0	
48863	♀	19	6	6.5	9	11	8	6	31.6	34.2	47.4	57.9	42.1	31.6	
48864	♀	14.5	4.5	5	7	7.5	5.5	4	31.1	34.5	48.3	51.8	37.9	27.6	
M.C.Z. 2827 A	♀	18	6	6.5	9	10	8	5.5	33.3	36.0	50.0	55.5	44.5	30.5	
2827 B	♀	16.5	5	6	8	9	7	4.5	30.3	36.4	48.5	54.6	42.5	27.3	
2827 C	♂	17	5.5	5.5	8	8.5	7	5	32.4	32.4	47.1	50.0	41.2	29.4	
2827 D	♀	19	6.5	6	9	9.5	8	5.5	34.2	31.6	47.4	50.0	42.1	29.0	
2827 E	♂	17	5	5.5	8	8	7.5	5	29.4	32.3	47.1	47.1	44.1	29.4	
2827 F	♂	17	5	5.5	8	9	7.5	5	29.4	32.3	47.1	53.0	44.1	29.4	
2827 G	♂	16	5	5.5	7.5	8	7	4.5	31.3	34.3	46.9	50.0	43.8	28.1	
2827 H	♀	19.5	6	6	9.5	10.5	7.5	5.5	30.8	30.8	48.7	53.9	38.5	28.2	
2827 I	♂	17	5.5	5.5	8	9	7	5	32.3	32.3	47.1	53.0	41.2	29.4	
2827 J	♂	16.5	5.5	5.5	7.5	8	7.5	4.5	33.3	33.3	45.5	48.5	45.5	27.3	
2827 K	♂	16	5.5	5.5	8	9	7	5	34.3	34.3	50.0	56.2	43.8	31.3	
2827 L	♂	17.5	5.5	5.5	8	9	7	5	31.4	31.4	45.7	51.4	40.0	28.6	
2827 M	♀	17.5	5.5	5.5	9	10	7.5	5	31.4	31.4	51.4	57.2	42.9	28.6	
2827 N	♂	16	5	5.5	8	9	7	5	31.3	34.3	50.0	56.2	43.8	31.3	
2827 O	♂	18	6	6	7.5	9	6.5	5	33.3	33.3	41.6	50.0	36.0	27.8	
2827 P	♂	17	5.5	5.5	8	8.5	8	4.5	32.3	32.3	47.1	50.0	47.1	26.5	
N=20									M =	31.6	32.8	47.7	52.7	42.3	28.8
									σ =	1.66	1.73	2.01	2.98	2.31	1.57
									V =	5.3	5.3	4.2	5.7	5.4	5.3
									σm =	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.67	0.52	0.35

specimens no dorsal pattern was visible; in 3, faint mottlings appeared; in 2, scattered spots occurred, while in the remaining 12, the

)-shaped pattern found in the type was fairly apparent.

ZOOLOGY.—*American Caudata IV: Allocation of the name Bolitoglossa mexicana*.¹ M. B. MITTLEMAN and HOBART M. SMITH. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

The most recent discussion (Smith, *Herpetologica* 3: 17. 1945) of *Bolitoglossa mexicana* Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril 1845 (*Erp. Gen.* 9: 93, pls. 104. 1845) concludes by allocating the name with *B. platydactyla* Gray, an earlier (1831) name. This action was based chiefly upon Brocchi (*Miss. Sci. au Mexique, Batr.*, livr. 3: 113, pl. 18 bis. 1883), who illustrated four specimens, presumably cotypes of *mexicana*, one of which was indicated as "type," while each of the others was called "variété." All were stated to be from Veracruz, where only *platydactyla* (of the involved species) occurs.

In reality, as discovered by the senior author, the locality citation in the plate explanation is obviously in error. On page 114 Brocchi clearly selects (from the extraordinary mixture of specimens of *bellii*, *platydactyla*, and a species from Petén, Guatemala, that together comprise the cotypes of *B. mexicana*) the two Petén specimens as types. Brocchi's text may be translated literally as follows (1883: 114):

Coloration.—The coloration varies considerably. In the type, the body is a uniform reddish brown; the same coloration is found on the upper parts, but there may be made out numerous spots of a distinct light hue. These spots, which are orange, are disposed to form three longitudinal and parallel bands in one of the examples sent by M. Morelet, and form a kind of mantle in the other specimen; in this latter, there are on the surface of the mantle a number of spots which again show the basic reddish brown color (figs. 3 and 4).

That Brocchi in this discussion actually selected one of the two as the type is debatable, but he may be considered to have clearly indicated his type through a combination of the above text, plus the legend to his plate 18 bis, and figure 3 of this plate, which the legend designates as the type from "Vera Cruz." This figure exactly matches the description for the first Morelet specimen ("These spots, which are orange, are disposed to form three longitu-

dinal and parallel bands in one of the examples sent by M. Morelet."). Brocchi's reference to figures 3 and 4 in the passage quoted above, as well as his ascribing a Veracruzan origin to the type, figure 3, in the accompanying legend, seems explainable as a simple *lapsus*. That this is the case is borne out by comparing his figure 4 with his description of "Variété I," which fits the figure very well. This specimen is listed, under "Variété I," as coming from "Mexico" (although the plate legend states "Vera Cruz"), and of it Brocchi says, "it is a dark gray, and not reddish brown as in the specimens of M. Morelet. All of the upper surface of the body and tail is covered with an orange mantle, the surface of which has a few dark gray spots." Brocchi thus succinctly summarizes the difference between this specimen and that figured above it on the same plate (figure 3).

Figure 1 of Brocchi's plate is listed on the legend as being from "Vera Cruz," and is similarly cited in his discussion of "Variété II," which almost certainly refers to the specimen illustrated as figure 1, since the discussion states that the specimen—unlike the others shown—has distinct orange maculations on its limbs, and the delineation in figure 1 clearly shows this. Figure 2 of the plate is described in Brocchi's text under "Variété III." The description given there fits the figure perfectly, even to the strongly annulated tail shown in the plate, and which Brocchi specifically mentions as "les annulations de la queue sont tres marquées (fig. 2)."

Figures 1, 2, and 4 of Brocchi's plate 18 bis are clearly *Bolitoglossa platydactyla*. Figure 3, although described in the plate legend as being from "Vera Cruz," is clearly associated through textual reference with one of those sent to Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril by Morelet from Dolores, Petén, Guatemala. Moreover, the specimen described by Brocchi as the first of the two sent by Morelet, and which we believe is

¹ Received June 4, 1948.